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11:45 Adenoids cut out.	4:30 Religious instruction.
12:00 Appendixes cut out.	4:50 Responsive reading, "We are all poor, miserable, diseased creatures, and there is no health in us."
P. M.	
12:15 Glands removed.	5:00 All-over examinations to see if no disease has been started during the day.
12:30 Teeth extracted.	5:30 School children dismissed for the day.
12:45 Spleen removed.	<i>School Staff.</i>
1:00 Glasses put on all pupils.	5 School Teachers per school of 500 pupils.
1:15 Luncheon—under medical supervision—in capsule form.	125 Eye Specialists.
1:20 Playtime—under medical supervision.	125 Throat Specialists.
1:25 Lecture—"How to Take Care of Our Diseases."	1,000 Medical Inspectors.
2:00 Physical exercises.	1,200 Nurses.
2:15 Hair cut off by specialists.	125 Tooth Specialists.
2:30 Nails cut by specialists.	125 Nail and Hair Specialists.
3:00 Serum injected for development into trades, professions and business specialists.	<i>Salaries.</i>
3:30 Lecture on serums, with illustrations.	Specialists, \$15,000 per year.
3:50 Lecture on how vaccine is made, with illustrations.	Medical Examiners, \$10,000 per year.
4:00 Medical science lecture.	Nurses, \$5,000 per year.
	School Teachers, \$700 per year.

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## Bücherschau.

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### I. Five Books About Modern Germany.

By Otto W. Greubel, University of Wisconsin.

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(Concluded.)

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Of an entirely different nature is the great collection of essays entitled: *Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War*. By various German authors. Translated by William Wallace Whitelock. (New York, Mitchell Kennerly, 1916). It is a compendium representing the collaboration of nineteen men, each of whom has spent years of research in his field, and among whom we find such well-known historians and political economists as Schumacher of Bonn, Delbrück and von Schmoller of Berlin, Mareks of Munich and Oncken of Heidelberg.

The most striking feature of the work is its tone. It is for the most part so restrained and temperate that every reader, no matter what his sympathies, must feel bound to respect the convictions thus revealing themselves. There are a few apparently unavoidable outbursts when atrocity stories and the starvation blockade are mentioned, but they sink into insignificance when one compares them with the vast bulk of skillful exposition. Unfortunately the book will never become a popular work, because most of its essays presuppose more acquaintance with the facts of history than the average reader cares to possess. There are sections that deserve to be edited for the general reader. Were they shorn of their technical material, and gathered together in a book of moderate dimensions, their clear, straightforward method might attract a great number.

As it is, the volume remains the delight of those who enjoy scientific accuracy combined with a fearless attitude toward the subject. As is to be ex-

pected of such a body of men, they do not consider the explanation of German institutions and history synonymous with whitewashing them. It is astonishing how many of the enemy's contentions they meet half way. Repeating the charge that many Germans show the self-consciousness and the lack of finished manners that betray the parvenu, Professor Hintze gravely admits its partial truth. And in speaking of the arrogance of German officialdom that is noted by foreigners, Professor Troeltsch says: "It is true that these things have their dark side." (Page 74). When the theory about Germany's vaulting ambition as a cause of the war presents itself, Professor Meinecke ventures the surmisal: "Perhaps future ages will say that the collision between Germany and England was also absolutely unavoidable because on both sides ambitions were fostered which could be decided only by the sword." (Page 574). This readiness to accept criticism shows itself again and again with so many of the authors of the book, that we are bound to admit that their work stands on a higher plane than mere propaganda.

Equally noticeable is a readiness to admit and appreciate the more praiseworthy characteristics of French and British civilization. It is Professor Troeltsch who calls the educated Englishman "the noblest and most cultured specimen of intellectualism." (Page 62). In comparing British and German educational institutions, Professor von Schmoller concedes: "It is extremely difficult to determine the greater or lesser advantage of the two systems." (Page 73). And Professor Darmst tter pays his respects to the French nation in a paragraph containing the following lines: "French Kultur, and especially its chief organ of expression, the French language, has something quite irresistible for many peoples." (Page 324). These few quotations, picked among many, show that the writers are animated by a genuine respect for national individuality, and what they claim for their own country, they are willing to grant to others. Their attitude may best be summed up in the words of Troeltsch: "The great national civilizations all have their advantages and their drawbacks, and there is room enough in the world for all." (Page 88).

The first chapter of the book, by Professor Hintze, on Germany and the World Powers, develops Germany's political structure in great part from its geographical conditions, and bases its interpretation on the theory quoted from the great English historian Seeley: "The degree of political freedom permissible in the form of government must evidently be inversely proportional to the political and military pressure exerted against the boundaries of the state." (Page 12). And since "the Germans have more neighbors than any other nation," he formulates his conception of Germany's destiny thus: "Living at the center of the continent, surrounded by Slav and Romance peoples, as well as by remnants of Germanic races, we find ourselves forced to maintain an attitude of self-reliance calculated to inspire respect, if we wish to escape being trodden down and crushed in the struggle of nations--as unfortunately was our fate for so many centuries." (Page 13). He tells us it is the firm will of the Germans to be considered on a footing of equality by all the other nations in the world, and he believes that it was this ambition which roused the inveterate opposition of older powers and led inevitably toward war.

In the next chapter Professor Troeltsch expounds the Spirit of German Kultur. In his analysis he picks out the heterogeneous and opposing forces: the laboring class, the capitalist, the professional, the artist, the agriculturist, and all the other groups whose individuality contributes toward the structure of the composite represented by Kultur. He shows how this is an unfinished

product, because the process of development and adjustment is always going forward. But we see clearly that its most characteristic feature is the requirement that all members of the nation sacrifice enough of their freedom to maintain the political solidarity and strength that bind the whole together. Troeltsch believes that the amount of political liberty might very well be increased as the nation continues to develop, but he makes the reservation: "Above all, we desire to gain and develop this freedom ourselves and not to receive it as a gift from foreigners,—least of all as the result of defeat, as the literature of our enemies so often consolingly holds out to us in prospect" (Page 87). We are also told that individualism in its unhampered form will never be permissible, and that the idea of duty toward the commonwealth will always remain one of the important factors in the shaping of German Kultur. The best nutshell definition of what the German means when he speaks of any nation's Kultur is found in the words telling us that "it must be sought in the manifestations of the nation's life as a whole, in the more or less uniform national spirit created and revealed by the mutual interplay of these manifestations."

Of the group of chapters dealing with the various aspects of German national life, one of the best is that which deals with Germany's International Economic Position. It relates the stupendous results achieved by the application of the principle of national organization to the development of the country's natural resources. We see a fascinating array of statistics representing one of the greatest triumphs of mind over matter that the world has ever seen. The proud emphasis that the author gives to the relation of this triumph is justified when we reflect that he is describing a factor in his national Kultur that has for two long years braved the British blockade.

Chapters dealing with both enemies and friends of Germany have all been made so as to present the subject from the standpoint of practical politics. The best treatment is found in the chapter on Great Britain, by Professor Mareks. He shows that there have for centuries been two struggling parties in England, as regards foreign policy. The one advocated a little Britain, the other a greater. Almost always the adherents of a greater Britain policy had the upper hand, with the result that everything was done to carry forward the expansion of the Empire, and as a corollary to this procedure, it was considered the destiny of England always to fight the one great Power that stood in the way of its growth. Mareks finds that the methods were always pretty much the same, those of alliances and subsidies. The present war he considers, as far as Great Britain is concerned, as a most natural continuation of a policy hoary with antiquity.

After a series of similar chapters has dealt with the growth of all the great national antagonisms, a feeling of inevitableness has come over the reader. The stage is set for the climax which is now presented by Professor Oncken's chapter on the outbreak of the war. Since he is sure that the war was bound to come, Oncken regards the incidents immediately preceding the outbreak as secondary. We see in this light the diplomatic conferences, the various publications and manifestos: they are simply a struggle for favorable public opinion. We see two great groups of Allies pitted against each other, all of their members so dependent on each other's good will that the mere consideration of self-protection drove them to support their friends against their enemies, even though they knew they were drifting into the conflict. Nobody could take the risk of scaring his friend into the other camp by too firm a stand for peace. We have met this idea before: the fear of isolation by desertion on the part of

one's allies. It deserves the prominence given it by Oncken, and it will probably gain in importance as the older theories of willful and malicious disturbance of peace by one or the other belligerent are discarded.

It must be considered a remarkable circumstance that a volume so restrained in tone could originate in a belligerent country before the spring of 1915, at a time when feeling in all the fighting countries was at its height. It is one of the few books directly produced by the war which will live, for it will continue to supply a demand for information about Germany long after the last echoes of bitter controversy have been silenced by time.

*England and Germany, 1740-1914.* By Bernadotte Everly Schmitt. (Princeton University Press, 1916). The author of this volume, a former Rhodes Scholar, is, as his preface informs us, "imbued with the idea of Anglo-Saxon solidarity,—” He presents the grievances of Anglo-Saxondom against Germany, bringing together a bulky weight of evidence. His attitude toward Germany is justified in his preface thus: "—if I have taken sides it is because the available evidence seemed to warrant certain conclusions."

The title of the book is somewhat unfortunately chosen. Nine-tenths of the material is connected with the war that began in 1914. Most of the remainder deals with the Germany that began in 1871, while but few pages are left for the centuries before. Assuredly the volume is not, as the title would indicate, a history of the English-German relations between 1740 and 1914.

What kind of evidence is it that Mr. Schmitt unfolds in his work about the great war? The Independent of October 2nd, 1916, tells us that "—although he arrives at a conclusion adverse to Germany, he considers the evidence dispassionately and with a scholarly grasp of all the factors of the problem." This is indeed something worth while, a book by an American author, which arrives at a conclusion adverse to Germany, but which is dispassionate and scholarly.

A portion of the book that merits the attribute "dispassionate" describes in outline the growth of the British Empire. We read of the extension of British influence in Afghanistan, of intervention in Egypt, of the gradual conversion of Southern Persia into a "special preserve of England," and of the repression of the Boer "rebellion." We are told that after the Boer war the people of Great Britain "began to reject the old conception of imperialism." She wanted to consolidate and to insure her dominions, not to extend them. The only obstacle to the great era of peaceful domination that began to dawn for England was Germany. For while Great Britain was ready to quit expansion, Germany was wishing to begin. She was being driven toward this fate by the internal menace of socialism. In the words of the author: "Many competent observers looked forward to the day when the socialist avalanche should overturn the autocratic system, and it is not impossible that the fear of this eventuality was among the factors which induced the imperial government to precipitate a war that promised to result speedily in a resounding triumph." (Page 39). In contrast to this struggle between autocracy and socialism in Germany, Schmitt depicts the rapid evolution of Great Britain into a model democracy. The evidences of this are found, he says, in India, Egypt, and Ireland. In Egypt and India, we are told, the British have "made reforms which have introduced these oriental lands to the privileges of self-government, and have shown that the ideal of liberty still rules, as it has made the British Empire. Hence that spontaneous and unanimous offer of their lives and substance from the seven hundred princes of India, who might have seized the golden opportunity to sever the imperial connection; hence the refusal of Bri-

tain's Mohammedan subjects to be seduced by the attractions of a holy war." (Page 33). Seven hundred Indian Princes, ready to lay down their lives for democracy! What a field for neutral interviewers! Too bad no neutrals have come back from India with descriptions of actual conditions in that great republic. Nor do we recollect any neutral correspondence from Egypt as to the outburst of loyalty among the grateful Egyptians.—As a climax, the author introduces the Irish question: "Best of all is the case of Ireland. After a century of agitation a British government has conceded Home Rule, with what magnificent response from a grateful Ireland Germany knows to her own confusion." (Page 33). And he quotes John Redmond's memorable words in Parliament: "I say to the government that they may tomorrow withdraw every one of their troops. I say that the coast of Ireland will be defended from foreign invasion by her armed sons, etc." (Page 33). We may surmise that this bit of evidence was incorporated in the volume by the author before he knew anything about the Dublin rebellion, the hanging of Casement, or the refusal of Great Britain, for reasons of safety, to extend conscription to Ireland.

After finishing the case of democracy, personified by Great Britain, the author takes up the evidence against autocracy, personified, not by Russia, but by Germany. He indicts the whole German people of the besetting sin of militarism, and as a proof of this he quotes many passages from Bernhardt, whom he calls a leader of German thought. He says of him: "General von Bernhardt is simply the ablest, the most scholarly, the most sincere exponent of the militarist thesis. We in America remain convinced, despite the denials of German apologists, that he reflected the sentiments of his countrymen." (Page 62). After a long group of quotations from Bernhardt, we find the assurance that: "Such is the monstrous theory which seems primarily responsible for the present war." (Page 61). Mr. Schmitt does not explain the very peculiar fact that the work of a man that influenced 70,000,000 people did not run beyond a first edition. The Germans, being a peculiar people, adopt peculiar methods of showing their appreciation of a man's efforts.

The author makes considerable use of the French Yellow Book. This collection of diplomatic correspondence contains the famous reference to von Kiderlen-Wächter, who, though he died in 1912, still holds the position of German foreign minister as late as 1913 in the French documents. With the exception of this error, however, Mr. Schmitt credits the collection as good evidence, and draws upon it for an array of damaging quotations.

The discussion of German intrigue, begun with the citation of evidence from the French collection, is carried forward, and a number of very interesting examples is furnished. Thus we find a new explanation for Italy's war against Turkey for the possession of Tripoli. We are told: "The sudden Italian occupation of Tripoli is believed to have been stimulated by the suspicion that Germany was herself preparing to seize it." (Page 84). Poor Italy, forced to seize Tripoli in order to save it from German designs! A number of other cases of intrigue are mentioned. For instance: "There is every reason to believe that a coalition of the European Powers to help Spain against the United States was proposed by Germany, but was quashed by Lord Salisbury's intimation that Great Britain would support the United States." (Page 145). There is no evidence presented in proof of this hypothesis, but it must be a very pleasing one for all enemies of Germany who welcome any theory likely to set Germany and the United States by the ears. With similar adroitness, and similar lack of evidence, does Mr. Schmitt attempt to connect the fate of the Boer Republics

with German intrigue: "That struggle, which put an end to German aspirations for the incorporation of South Africa in a greater Germany, was the great landmark in Anglo-German relations." (Page 145).

The most remarkable chapter is the one discussing the outbreak of the Great War. Here we find an enormous mass of evidence against Germany, collected from the Paris, London and New York papers of August, 1914. Anybody who remembers how "dispassionate and scholarly" the great newspapers were during that calm and reflective period, will understand the great significance attached to the extracts from the *Petit Parisien*, *The London Times*, *The New York Times*, and other papers. Of this material the author says: "The cumulative evidence of these various facts, stories, or allegations—whatever one may choose to call them—certainly favors the view that the murders of Serajevo merely furnished the excuse for an aggressive move definitely and carefully planned for the summer of 1914." (Page 387).

In connection with the Serajevo murder there is another theory which the author incorporates in his history: "It has been charged that the political enemies of the archduke, though warned of the plot against him, deliberately neglected to take proper precautions at Serajevo, as he himself complained when the first attempt to assassinate him failed." (Page 397). A dramatic series of incidents hinges upon this story. For while the Austro-German conspirators are dangling their Archduke as a bait before the poor unsuspecting Serbian murderers, the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are ordered to lie in wait off the French coast, ready to attack the whole French navy, only waiting for the moment when the murder shall have been successfully staged. Thereupon they are to seize the Balearic isles off the French coast: "If they could seize the islands as a naval base, the main German fleet, then off the coast of Norway, could sweep around the north of Scotland into the Atlantic, and then, bursting into the Mediterranean, prevent the French from transporting troops from Africa—a scheme apparently abandoned when the British fleet was not dispersed after its mobilization." (Page 387).

After thus exposing one of the secrets of the German naval staff, the author turns to the German claim that Russia's mobilization had something to do with the outbreak of the war. He attaches no importance to it, dismissing it with the words: "On general principles, it is quite impossible to admit such a theory, for every sovereign state has the right to dispose of its armed forces as it sees fit." (Page 455).

The concluding chapter remains true to the spirit of the book. It finishes with the words: "We are permitted to hope that British stubbornness, British credit, British valor will yet, with the assistance of its allies, prevail against the forces of militarism and absolutism, and that the German debacle, far off as it may be, is as inevitable as the fall of the first French Empire." (Page 498).

One is tempted to conjecture how long the world will see fit to concur in the verdict of *The Independent* on the dispassionate and scholarly character of the evidence in Mr. Schmitt's work. Those who are looking for something saner and more afir-minded, would do well to go to the books by Schevill and Fife. Both as to intention and execution, they must be considered the best works on the problems and questions relating to the great war and its connection with Germany.